



sages are so important in their bearing on the question that we cannot refrain from extracting them. On the 11th February, 1860, the united foreign Consuls at Canton wrote to the Allied Commanders-in-chief, suggesting certain considerations underlying, as they phrased it, "any conceivable system of legitimate emigration," of which the fourth clause (p. 122 Blue Book) is as follows:

"That whereas the system of collecting emigrants by payment of head-money is in itself the origin of most of the evils signified, the same shall be strictly prohibited by the Chinese authorities."

Still more strong, if possible, is the passage in the despatch from Mr. BRUCE to Lord J. ROSETT dated Shanghai, February 23, 1860, in which the second fundamental principle suggested is "that no head-money be paid, under any pretence, to coolie-brokers;" and the third "that emigration be conducted through authorized Emigration Depots on shore."

Here, and throughout the correspondence of the Blue book, is the principle (obvious enough, indeed) insisted upon, that emigration can only be conducted legitimately by abandoning the system of crimps or brokers which is shewn to be attended by such pernicious results. It might reasonably be expected, that in the new Regulations we should find some strong enactment with the view of securing the confessedly all-important prohibition of the abuses pointed out. We cannot, however, believe that the provision contained in Article VI. will be in any way sufficient to meet the urgency of the case. The article in question is as follows:—

"Every Chinese employed by the Emigration Agent to find him Emigrants, shall be provided with a special License from the Chinese Authorities, and he alone will be responsible for any act done by him in the above capacity that may be, whether intentionally or unintentionally in contravention of the Laws of the Empire."

This institution of a special license for the native coolie-brokers looks better on paper than, we fear, it will be found to work in practice. The vigilance of the Chinese local mandarins, which is the only check that can be applied to an abuse of such licenses, is not so favourably known as to encourage us in the belief that the nefarious practices of the crimps will in any material way be interfered with, whilst the ease with which such licenses could be transferred from one hand to another would render nugatory the proviso holding the broker responsible for any breach of the laws. It will be urged, perhaps, that without the free employment of these Chinese brokers the "the collection of emigrants" would be impossible; but our reply to such an objection would be, rather let emigration cease than that it should be carried on through the agency of men whose "acts of violence and fraud" have been the subject of denunciation from every official quarter; or, if their services are in a measure indispensable, let such responsibility weigh upon the European who employs them as shall make him trebly careful of the manner in which their services are performed. At present, he stands specifically free from all consequences accruing upon acts of his agents. This is an absurdity at common law and common sense alike. Again we regret most deeply to perceive that the Convention, in place of following in any degree the suggestions so forcibly conveyed in the correspondence of 1859 and 1860, as regards the restriction of emigration operations to authorized Government agents, gives facilities for the undertaking on the part of any individual whose Consul may be obliged to admit his "solvency and respectability." These rules, to be sure, apply only to British and French subjects, and it may be held that the Consuls of both nations all over China will exercise due care in the discharge of their duties; but the time cannot be far distant when other Powers will demand similar privileges, and experience has but too distinctly shewn that laxity in the control of their respective subjects is frequently chargeable to the representatives of the minor and especially the Southern nationalities. As it appears to us, the rules that have been drawn up seek to deal less with the provision that should be made against the "engagement under false pretences of labourers in China, than with the arrangements that should be made for his welfare after reaching his destination. But in any one believe that the Governments of distant countries will hold themselves in the remotest degree bound by stipulations which the representatives of Great Britain and France may see fit to make with the Chinese Government at Peking? We can imagine the decision with which the plotters of Cuba will regard the provision contained in article X to the effect that "the Emigrant shall in no case be forced to work more than nine hours and a half in the day." To whom is the Coolie to apply for redress in case this and other agreements in his favour are violated?

Many other considerations in connection with the defective nature of the Convention occur on even the most casual perusal of the document; but we must reserve the discussion of these points for a future article.

The protocol which concludes the agreement is, however, too remarkable to be passed without notice. It is therein agreed that "whereas the operations of Emigration Agents with a view to the supply of Coolie labor abroad, are authorized at all the open ports, when conducted in conformity with their Regulations and under the joint supervision of the Consuls and the Chinese Authorities, it follows that where this joint supervision cannot be exercised, such operations are formally forbidden." It was in consequence of this declaration, no doubt, that the praiseworthy action of the French Consul, M. du Chesne, was taken the other day, in prohibiting the engagement of French vessels in the coolie trade carried on at Macao; but as no exception is made in favour of this Colony, it is obvious that any restriction placed upon the Portuguese settlement applies with equal force here. We do not maintain that the same reasons exist for such an intention being hidden under the diplomatic language of the protocol; but we would most respectfully urge upon His Excellency the Governor that the appearance of this document affords a strong reason for inquiring carefully into the systems under which so called emigrants are obtained for transport to foreign countries. It is due, indeed, to the position and reputation of a British Colony that no grounds should exist for submitting to even an indirect slur from the Chinese Government.

(From the "Evening Mail.")

It is somewhat difficult to divine the policy or at least the intention of the Chinese authorities at Canton with reference to the trade carried on between the West Coast of Kwang-tung and this Colony. For some years past small steamers have been accustomed to resort to sundry ports between Macao and Hainan, and it is probable therefore that an amount of trade, more or less remunerative to Europeans must be open in that quarter, although the stipulation in the Treaty of Tientsin by which the Port of Kiung-chow in Hainan was included among those open to foreign trade has never as yet been formally availed of. Whether owing to a respect for this stipulation or from other causes, the Chinese authorities have never sought to place restrictions upon the traffic carried on by steamers along the West Coast, until, a few months ago, the local officials at the various Ports gave peremptory notice to the masters of the foreign vessels there in harbour that their visits must not be repeated, under pain of summary seizure. It is unquestionable that the forty-seventh article of the treaty of Tientsin forbids access on the part of all foreign vessels to ports which are not declared open to European trade; but it is somewhat remarkable that the penal liabilities of this stipulation have been allowed to lie dormant so long, to be suddenly introduced on the scene in so very uncomprising a manner. Nor is the warning against further traffic all that has occurred in this connection; a steamer belonging to Hongkong, the *Prince Albert*, owned by the well known Kwok Acheong, was seized a couple of weeks ago, as we reported at the time, by the revenue cruiser *Hai-ting*, belonging to the Canton Customs, which happened to encounter her in the port of Shuey-tung, where the *Prince Albert* had put in, whilst on the look out for a junk which she had been chartered to tow up to Hongkong. After the virtual sanction that had been extended for some years past to the traffic (however technically irregular) with the West Coast ports, it seems a somewhat harsh proceeding suddenly to seize and threaten to confiscate a vessel which according to all accounts, was not even engaged in trade at the port where she was overhauled and taken in charge. The owner, we hear, has appealed to the authorities at Canton, whether the *Prince Albert* has been conveyed, through Her Majesty's Consul, but, in view of the arbitrary manner in which some recent maritime seizures by the Customs have been ratified, it is impossible to predict any very favourable issue to the owner's representations. At the same time, the consideration which the mercantile interest has invariably received from Mr. Glover, the Commissioner of Customs at Canton, is a guarantee that a fair hearing will at least be granted to the unfortunate proprietor of the captured vessel. One good result is at any rate likely to be brought about by the occurrence in question. The right of foreigners in general to trade (if not with all ports on the West Coast) at Kiung-chow-fu, the Port in Hainan-which is declared open by Treaty, must, doubtless, now be definitely examined into and either

publicly established or authoritatively denied. At present British subjects are in the awkward position of reading in their Treaty that the Port of Kiung-chow-fu is as much open to them as that of Canton or Shanghai—and of being informed, on their proceeding thither, that they have exposed themselves to sundry pecuniary penalties by so doing. If sufficient trade exists in that direction to induce foreign ship-owners to resort to Kiung-chow, there surely must be valid grounds for the legal opening of the Port by official proclamation, and the establishment of some kind of Consular and Customs' authority there. The matter is one of sufficient importance, we opine, to occupy the attention of our vigilant Chamber of Commerce. A representation to Sir R. Alcock could at least do no harm.

FROM OUR LONDON Correspondent.

LONDON, 26th February, 1866.

The Fenian question engrosses the greater portion of the attention of Parliament and of the public; in spite of the disrepute into which those savages have fallen in America and of the opinion of all the respectable people of Ireland, the conspiracy is found to be more extended than people generally imagined, and Parliament has almost unanimously voted the suspension of the *Habes Corpus* and the *Irish Act*. Lord Derby and the opposition leaders in the lower house acquiesced in the necessity of the case without hesitation, and Mr. Bright has signified himself as the only English member of Parliament who has any sympathy with a set of men who declared intention to burn the Catholic Archbishop of Ireland and to confiscate the property of every one who did not go with them in their previous endeavour to establish a republic.

The government is acting with great vigour, increasing the military force of the country and hunting up rebels and stores of arms in all directions. Amongst the other vagabonds arrested is a fellow named McDonnell "Vice Grand Centurion," but the most painful part of the affair is that amongst twenty prisoners most cleverly captured the other day by the Police, in a beer shop, there are several soldiers, and of course the fear is that the tampering with the army may have been greater than is at present believed; a battalion of the Coldstream guards and other 1,200 Frenchmen and making other arrangements for carrying out the plan set forth by France and Italy. His Holiness the other day sent a letter of condolence to Victor Emmanuel on the death of his son; this looks like a desire to conciliate.

The United States government is in the thick of the difficulties of managing its affairs, and the position of the blacks is most difficult to settle. The President made a sensible speech the other day to a delegation of colored people telling them that if they were in too much of a hurry they would get nothing; or worse; but there is not much hope that they will profit by the lesson. On the other hand the two legislative assemblies of Kentucky have denounced the recent arrangements and rejected the amendment of the constitution in favour of the blacks. Fully like this can but have effect, namely, that of placing Kentucky under martial law till she comes to her senses; that is to say, suspending her governmental power and treating her as England is compelled to treat Jamaica.

The Police of New York is said to have seized a quantity of arms belonging to the Fenians. They will not touch the Fenian parliament, that would be as bad as the suppression of toll, and would throw a lot of bad humour into the general body of society while the little volume of arms is in New York, is the healthiest in the world. There is an easier road to for not touching the *Parlement* in question, the world is not over lively and the doing or rather the saying of the Fenians though mischievous in Ireland are ludicrously comic and harmless at New York.

It is said, upon what authority does not appear, that Peru has signed an offensive and defensive treaty with Chile and has declared war upon Spain. We hear nothing of the effect of our intervention.

Colonel Erskine has just reported that the Volunteers who in 1863 numbered 163,900 have now grown to 177,000, and that of this last total 134,000 are reported efficient. This increase in the gross total, and the still greater increase (20,000) of the number of effectives, prove now that all excitement has passed away, that the Volunteer system has taken firm root in society.

From our PARIS Correspondent.

of Chinese in King's College, London, who presented the giant with a bible printed in Chinese, and Chang returned thanks in truly orthodox style.

We were rather startled the day before yesterday by the word Revolution in the newspaper placards, but the word *Bucharest* followed all over the continent; a revolution or uprising at Bucharest is no surprise, though it comes or leaves from Vassar, or even at a time, however, it is no joke; Prince Cousi, who thought he could play the game of other dandies and unusual constitution at his will has been imprisoned in his palace; has abdicated; and is said to be expected at Gibraltar. The people of the Prince's palaces have elected the second son of the late King Leopold to rule over them without asking the opinion of any powers, as would appear. This miserable government is just one of those which cannot well be either suppressed or maintained; in commercial phrasology it is a damaged lot and the sooner it is got rid of the better.

"Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee!"

The public does not take much interest in the squabbles or care to listen to the tuning of discordant instruments; it wants the band to "play up" and to give it a little of the music of liberty.

The Marquis de Boissy has had his annual tumble, and this season his exertions were crowded with immediate success; he abdicated England in fine style, and he has now got into difficulties that the gods feel between the French and English fleets are all stiff; that the French sailors were compelled to sing "Hooray for the English Navy, and to sing God Save the Queen against their wills. He got a most hearty rise on the Parisian political tree. What might happen if any mischievous person were to shake it? Would Bismarck go to Gibraltar? Or would Germany take the alarm and push matters further? But it is of no use speculating on Prussian prospects; they have always baffled the most learned in such matters.

The Chamber of deputies adopted the proposed treaty of commerce with England by a large majority.

It is cheering to find other governments presenting a contrast to that of Prussia; the Ministry of the young King of Belgium has just presented a project for the extension of the suffrage. The Austrian government is evidently desirous of arranging matters with that of Italy; and even the Pope has exhibited his good sense by accepting one foreign regiment of 1,200 Frenchmen and making other arrangements for carrying out the plan set forth by France and Italy. His Holiness the other day sent a letter of condolence to Victor Emmanuel on the death of his son; this looks like a desire to conciliate.

A statistician has been tabulating the list of deputies and tells us that it includes 55 maîtres and one deputy maître, 32 superiores, 9 magistrates, 7 chamberlains and equeviers of the Imperial household, making 114 officials out of 218; the remainder consists of 58 advocates, 60 proprietors, 18 merchants and manufacturers, 17 men of letters, 12 bankers, and 19 medical men; of whom probably two thirds are also connected with the government.

The press is still dumb, as nearly so, respecting the recent events; *Le Presse* got two warnings in a few days for some very mild remarks, and M. Emile Girardin the principal writer in it announced his intention to carry the matter up to the *Conseil d'Etat*, but the other proprietors seeing death staring their property in the face protested and M. Girardin and his friends have quitted the paper.

All who have visited Paris, and especially all who have been students there will remember the gardens of the Luxembourg; the project of the Senate who seems to hate everything but straight lines of new roads and straight streets, and arranged to cut up nearly the whole of the student residence; this took quite a session and outcry, and the Emperor took a drive the other day to form his own opinion about the matter and announced that the plan should be modified. In accordance with this announcement we have an official decree and a map by which it appears that nothing is to be destroyed except about nine tenths of the gardebois, property, that is to say, there are shady walks, parks, retreats, quiet green seclusion; the great ugly grounds in which the old worn out trees stand in military order on the naked mud beaten soil are not to be touched. One small square of the secluded plot alone is to be saved and that probably will be improved—Presumably, so that no one may be out of the sight of a sentinel.

You will remember that Prince Napoleon three up the Presidency of the commission for the *un ver* and exhibition of 1867, after his return in 1866, and this is still the case; the Senate who seems to hate everything but straight lines of new roads and straight streets, and arranged to cut up nearly the whole of the student residence; this took quite a session and outcry, and the Emperor took a drive the other day to form his own opinion about the matter and announced that the plan should be modified. In accordance with this an

amendment was made to the original decree, that we have an official decree and a map by which it appears that nothing is to be destroyed except about nine tenths of the gardebois, property, that is to say, there are shady walks, parks, retreats, quiet green seclusion; the great ugly grounds in which the old worn out trees stand in military order on the naked mud beaten soil are not to be touched. One small square of the secluded plot alone is to be saved and that probably will be improved—Presumably, so that no one may be out of the sight of a sentinel.

The commission is carrying out the measures for the *Exhibition* with great activity and everything promises a most eventful year for Paris. The ground is being rapidly levelled, drained and supplied with a canal; the iron work is being cast and in a short time the building will begin to grow.

The amusement scheme in connection with the *Exhibition* is said to take well, and two Parisian managers are now arranging for the erection of a large theatre and concert room in the park. The commission is determined to outfit all former Exhibitions and I think honestly that there is little doubt that they will be successful, not perhaps in every respect, but in the commercial point of view, the *Exhibition* will be a success, and the *Exhibition* of 1867, though it was not a success, was not a failure, but it probably will be improved—Presumably, so that no one may be out of the sight of a sentinel.

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Austria announces her Universal Exhibition for 1867. The demands for space in the Stockholm exhibition now exceeding so large that the building is to be double the size first intended.

Austria has exhibited another instance of the good sense of its present government by extending its new commercial tariff to the whole of the Italian States, although torn from her rule. This is wise and will bear good fruit.

Prussia on the contrary is getting deeper in the mire, the parliament having refused to vote the supplies for fortifying Kiel the King has dismissed the deputies of the people with a good scolding from M. Bismarck. This will also probably bear fruit in its season and probably not of the most pleasant flavour. Austria seems to abide her time and to be giving her great royal time to disgust all the world.

Italy seems on the way to greatness; all the prognostications of her enemies have failed, and King, minister and people in spite of differences of opinion seem to keep the main object steadily in view. The other day the Prince, the heir to the throne, was received at the *Quirinal* by his old tutor, the *Minister of Education*; and the young prince, who is only ten years of age, the minister of state is appointed to do the work with two other ministers to assist him.

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The *Corrida Magazine* opens with a new story, "The Claverings," by Mr. Anthony Trollope, which has a promising look. Mr. Trollope appears to have taken counsel with himself, and resolved on the adoption of a more rapid style than heretofore. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the elucidation is clever and suggestive. "The fourth commandment" is a contribution by Mr. Anthony Trollope, who professes his agreement with the conclusions at which Mr. MacLeod has arrived concerning the observance of the seventh day. Mr. Edmund Barham summarizes the "History of Hebrew Philology," and calls particular attention to the Hebrew dictionary of Julius Fuerst, which is now appearing in an English version by Dr. Samuel Davidson, and which says, "avails itself of the chief improvements of Geseius, and adds many of its own." Mr. R. A. Arnold suggests a grand scheme for supplying all England with water from the Welsh mountains by means of stone aqueducts. Mr. Conway writes about "American Radicals and their English Censors," and Mr. George Meredith contributes the first seven chapters of a new story, entitled "Vittoria," the scene of which is laid in Italy. Professor Huxley, Mr. Hare Mr. Bagshot, the editor and others, each follow their specialty in articles which we have not space to particularise. We must except, however, an attempted explanation of the supernatural noises and other phenomena witnessed at Epsom parsonage in 1716, which the writer is of opinion were produced by poor little Hetty Wesley, acting a part very similar to that of the maid-servant in the story of the Cock Lane ghost.

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A fine vein of irony runs through this paper, conjoined with a serious purpose, to which all success will be wished by the well-wishers of England, who know the dangers in which she stands from the causes alluded to.

"My Experience in a Greek Quarantine," describes the inhuman cowardice of the authorities, and inhabitants of Syria during the late cholera panic, and includes

one the least imbued with his spirit, but because an elaborate argument has been published by M. A. F. Rio, with the object of proving that he was a papist. The versions of fact, and the illusiveness of the inferences drawn in M. Rio's book, are shown up in a masterly manner; and it may here be remarked that this is a controversy in which the utility of Dr. Wordsworth's recent work on "Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible" is conspicuously shown. A writer on "Public Galleries and Irresponsible Boards" affirms, after summarizing a certain class of facts, "that those institutions for which there is a Minister of the Crown responsible in Parliament, and where individual direction exists for the management, as at the Kew Botanic Gardens and Museum, the South Kensington Museum, and the Geological Museum in Jermyn Street, are flourishing and progressive, whilst in those where there is no direct parliamentary responsibility, and the management is in the hands of a board, as at the British Museum, the National Gallery, and Patent Museum, confusion, discord, languor, incompetency, and extravagance are found." In an article on "Modern Fresco-Painting" inquiry is made into the probable causes of the decay of the frescoes painted in the Houses of Parliament, and the works of Herbert and Macdise are criticised, more particularly in reference to the processes used. The writer expresses his opinion that Mr. Macdise has produced, in seven years, the two greatest monumental pictures of which this country can boast. The remaining subjects are, "The Youth of Mazarin," "An Economist," of the Fourteenth Century," "Recent Changes in the Art of War," "Boyer's Transylvania," "Corn and Cattle," "The Erckmann-Chatrian Novels," "Mary Tudor," and "Extension of the Franchises." The remarks on the French novelists, MM. Erckmann and Chatrian, are highly appreciative. Their two most popular stories, "The Conscript" and "Waterloo," are spoken of as beyond praise.

The *Quarterly Review* has nine articles, the titles of which speak for themselves. They are, "Livingstone's Zambesi and its Tributaries," "Simon de Montfort," "Earl of Leicester," "Tounay

imbued with his spirit, but elaborate argument has been made by M. A. F. Rio, with the object that he was a papist. The perfect, and the fitness of the lawn in M. Rio's book, are a masterly manner; and it is remarkable that this is a contradiction of the words of Dr. Wordsworth on "Shakspeare's Knowledge of the Bible" is conspicuous. The writer on "Public Galleries and Pictures" affirms, after a certain class of facts, "that the Crown responsible in Parliament for which there is a single individual direction exists, as at the Kew Botanic Museum, the South Kensington, and the Geological Museum Street, are flourishing and whilst in those where there is parliamentary responsibility, and it is in the hands of a board, British Museum, the National National Portrait Gallery, and in, confusion, discord, languor, and extravagance are found," on "Modern Fresco-Painting" due to the probable causes of the frescoes painted in the Parliament; and the works of Maciase are criticised, more in reference to the processes writer expresses his opinion which has produced, in seven greatest magnificence pictures in country can boast. The subjects are, "The Youth of an Economist of the Four," "Recent Changes in the Bohemian Transylvania," "The Erckmann-Chatrian," "Mary Tudor," and "Ex-François." The remarks on Fransois, MM. Erckmann and highly appreciative. Their full stories, "The Conscript" and "The Pilgrim," are spoken of as beyond

party Review has nine articles, which speak for themselves. Livingstone's Zambesi and its "Sion de Montfort," "Earl Tenbury's Enoch Arden," "Le-Beure," "Grate's Plato," "Mémoirs," "Palgrave's Caricature and Grotesque in Art," and "The Coming of the Scepter," to the charge so well, and adds many of its "Pall Mall Gazette," and the review severely com-

mented. Professor Bain has a series of papers on "the wed physiologically" in which of Hartley is elaborated with skill imparted by modern knowledge. The object is to arrive at "the foundations of thought" by the organization of the brain, the powers of the intellect to express. It is almost to remark that the "elucidation and suggestive." "The fourth part" in a contribution by Mr. Collopy, who professes his agreement with the conclusions at which D. has arrived concerning the observers of the University of Athens. "Go not only to the school of Asia-minor and Turkey, but into the interior, and everywhere, if you find a physician, he is a Greek educated at Athens; if you find a schoolmaster, it is the same. Constantinople sends forth a few in the tracks of Turkish regiments, but very few. Europe also supplies a quota. But if you meet with a priest more intelligent than the ordinary run, a solicitor capable of pleading a cause before a consular court, a merchant really doing business, a trader, on the sea or land, of capital or enterprise, in most cases he will be found to have enjoyed an university education at Athens." At the University, indeed, things are rather in a primitive condition, something like what the university of Paris was in the middle ages—pupils in rags, even rebellions at time—but still working hard. Taking Greece for all in all, there is perhaps no great difference between the ancient and modern epochs. As a French merchant, who had resided many years at Athens, is reported to have said to Lord Byron, "They are just the same, regardless that they were in the time of Theophrastus."

The political article in "Blackwood" discusses "What will the Government Do?" The text from which the preacher draws his moral is the appointment of Mr. Götzen and Mr. Forster, which are regarded as evil signs of an intention to reform the University of Oxford, and the electoral system of the country; while the transfer of Mr. Forster to the Irish secretaryship forbodes evil to the Irish Church Establishment. The article includes some remarks on Mr. Bright's designs as foreshadowed by his speech at Sheffield, and remarks that he is trying to put the lever into hands which will certainly use it for the purposes he has sketched out. The government is then accused of "baseness" in its treatment of Mr. Eyre, and on the whole, its early dissolution is confidently looked for. Among the other articles of the number, the most noticeable are a "Sketch of General Lamorisse," an essay on the "Faerie Queen," entitled "Rulio Spenser."

The "Luddite Magazine" continues its interesting sketch of the three cynical spectators, "Gulliver, Candide and Ten-tailor." It remaining contents are, "The Outdoor Spectacles of Old Paris," "Not Wisely, but too Well," "Glastonbury Abbey, Past and Present," "The Rise and Influence of English Monachism," "Number Five Brooke-street," "All in the Dark: a Winter's Tale," "Imposture and Creativity," and "The Opening Session."

The sketches in "Temple Bay" are "Gustave Doré," a critical notice of the works of that extraordinary artist; "The Streets of the World," in which Mr. Sala takes us to the Tronc, Glasgow, and "Brussels, Grave and Gay," containing an account of the funeral of King Leopold. In Glasgow, it appears, Mr. Sala was amazed at the number of persons, mostly young women and children, who crossed George Square destitute of either shoes or stockings, though often very respectably clad. He adds, "I happened that week to be writing a letter full of 'echoes' to a newspaper in London, and I touched incidentally on this fact. Will you believe that the editor of some Glasgow newspaper was, the next week, malignant or asinine enough to insert a letter in which some spiteful Tommied made a violent attack upon one of the daily papers remarks? 'The Scotch are incorrigible.' Who does not remember the frantic and absurd denunciation of Lord Macaulay as 'undutiful to his ancient mother,' because he stated in a dry way that the Highlanders were once a pack of bare-legged cattle-lifters, who lived upon cakes of dried cow's blood?"

The new number of "London Society" for

is with a serious purpose, to which will be wished by the well-wishers, who know the danger in which the Duke of Wellington tendered the Duchess's resignation as Mistress of the Robes, giving as his reason that the present Administration is so devoid of all Conservative spirit.

It is the sequel of a short article under the same title which appeared under the same title about four years ago, and remarkable for the strength and mingling in its composition. It is a sketch, a dreamlike reminiscence, which is a philosophy of its own, which invites to meditation, the title of "My Countrymen,"

Mr. Arnold tries to take the conceit of the most independent, active, and "class of English society," by which foreigners really think of the same brought to bear upon the policy of the country, the action of the "idle class," to political influence, of iron runs through this paper, with a serious purpose, to which will be wished by the well-wishers, who know the danger in which the Duke of Wellington tendered the Duchess's resignation as Mistress of the Robes, giving as his reason that the present Administration is so devoid of all Conservative spirit.

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a few good yarns told on deck by an American sailor. "The Jew's Walking Place," is a poetic attempt to realize the feelings which stir in the bosom of an Israelite in the presence of that sacred remnant of old masonry at Jerusalem. In "The Ceremonies of the Jewish Religion," a well-informed writer points out that the chief particular in which the religion of Moses differed from that of the old Egyptians, consisted in the rejection of the worship of symbols, and that from it sprang nearly all the religions of the civilised world. An interesting historical and biographical sketch of "Catherine de Bourbon," the sister of Henri Quatre, will also be found in the number.

The "United Service Magazine" contains a letter from Colonel Haly on the present frequency of cholera in stations occupied by European troops in India, the causes of which he points out. These are, in his opinion: First, the very inferior rations issued to the troops, especially the inferiority of the meat, caused by the greater demand for it, and the competition of petty contractors; secondly, the unwholesome state in which water is supplied to the men, by conveyance in partially tanned leather bags, after being taken by the miserable "beaters" from the nearest pool. Thirdly, want of proper sewage arrangements in the cantonments. Fourthly, the reckless manner of training. If ignorance is the primary cause of these defective arrangements, we may rejoice in the commencement of a series of articles "On the Importance of a Knowledge of the Physical Sciences to Military Men," the first of which in the present number relates to Geology, Physical Geography, and Geodesy. A writer on "Our Military Establishments in the West Indies" is of opinion that negro troops are a mistake, and that the European regiments ought to be withdrawn. What then remains to be done? "Send the black troops to India, or China, they will fit if well led" and share some of our own men. If they are not fit for this they are fit for nothing, and should be disbanded at once, and the effects relieved from a service which is a cross between penal servitude and transportation for life."

Fraser will interest military readers this month, as it contains a carefully written paper on the "Elements of the Military Balance of Power in Europe," in other words, an analysis of the great standing armies. Mr. Trevelyan contributes a dramatic sketch, in his liveliest style, entitled, "The Hawk Bungalow or 'Is His Appointment Pinka?'" The remaining contents of the volume are, "The Indigent Classes—Their Schools and Dwellings" by Frances Power Cobbe; "Jamaica, and the Recent Insurrection There," "Presbyterian Services from Archdiocesan Churches," (a sketch by A. H. B. of the character and teaching of the late Drs. Park and Robertson); "Report of the Capital Punishment Commission," by J. Fitzalan Stephen; "An Alpine Storm," and "Sundays, Ancient and Modern."

"Coburn" opens with a sketch of "Modern Greece." The substance of which is derived from the recently published work of M. Le Normant. The most encouraging fact we gather from this summary is the increasing influence of the University of Athens. "Go not only to the school of Asia-minor and Turkey, but into the interior, and everywhere, if you find a physician, he is a Greek educated at Athens; if you find a schoolmaster, it is the same. Constantinople sends forth a few in the tracks of Turkish regiments, but very few. Europe also supplies a quota. But if you meet with a priest more intelligent than the ordinary run, a solicitor capable of pleading a cause before a consular court, a merchant really doing business, a trader, on the sea or land, of capital or enterprise, in most cases he will be found to have enjoyed an university education at Athens."

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Good words, as usual, has a pleasant variety of subjects, half religious half secular in their character. The editor commences the sketch of his return voyage from the East, including the passage from Beyrouth to Smyrna. The author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline" contributes a short story. The Rev. Mr. Perowne writes on "The Order of Nature and the Efficacy of Prayer." The Dean of Canterbury recites "A Frenchman's Impressions of England a Century ago," and Mrs. Oliphant adds several chapters to her "Madonna Mary," a story of modern English life.

One of the best things in *All the Year Round* is a story entitled "Aboard the Promised Land," which relates how a cruel murderer was brought home to the perpetrator by a barrister who chanced to be on board, and observed something strange in one of his fellow passengers—a lady by the way. There is also an amusing sketch, entitled "The Pleasures of Illness," and "A Neat Sample of Translation," which shows how Mr. Dickens has been victimized by a French litterateur. The bulk of the number consists of the usual variety of light reading.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,  
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)  
Manufactured by  
CROSS & BLACKWELL,  
Purveyors to the Queen,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Renowned First  
class Manufactures are obtainable from every  
Respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with  
C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles  
are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles  
are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak  
Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COALS; and are  
precise similar in quality to those supplied by  
them for use.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS'  
CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE;  
and are manufacturers of every description of Oil-  
man's Stores of the highest quality.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS'  
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good  
Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at  
Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.  
"Tell LEA and PERRINS that their Sauce is highly  
esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most  
palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that  
is made."

CAUTION.  
LEA AND PERRINS  
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitation  
of their celebrated  
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the For-  
eign Markets have been supplied with  
SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their Sauce, closely resembling  
the genuine Sauce, and in one or more  
instances the name of L. and P. forged.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may  
manufacture or vend such imitations, and have  
instructed their correspondents in the various parts  
of the world, to advise them of any infringement of  
their rights.

Ask for LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.  
• • Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Pro-  
prietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell; by  
Messrs. Russell and Sons, London; &c., &c., & by  
A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong; and by Grocers  
and Oilmen universally.

## Shipping in China Waters.

HONGKONG.

C., on Pedder's Wharf.—W., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E., from Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloong side.

SHIPS' NAMES AND  
WHEN ARRIVED. CAPTAIN FLAG &  
RIG. TONS DATE OF  
ARRIVAL CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS DESTINATION INTENDED  
DEPARTURE

Adelheid W. Gihler Pr. bk. 924 Apr. 9 Siemsen and Co Fientsin

Almon W. Hollister Pr. bk. 219 Apr. 9 Wm. Pustau and Co Fientsin

Amur W. Hindren Pr. bk. 383 Mar. 19 Chih-kaik Bangkok

Amy Douglas W. Heinroth Pr. bk. 270 Apr. 9 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Ann Lucy W. Wade Pr. bk. 852 Mar. 19 Gibb, Livingston & Co Fuchau

Ariel W. Keay Pr. bk. 548 Apr. 9 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Armenian W. Hinds Pr. bk. 600 Apr. 10 Loyal, Still and Co Fuchau

Antors W. Lindquist Pr. bk. 899 Mar. 17 Russell and Co Saigon

Angkor W. Chappot Pr. bk. 108 Mar. 31 P. & O. S. N. Co Mail

Balted Will W. Locke Pr. bk. 812 Mar. 29 Smith, Kennedy and Co London via

B. & Agnes W. Ordeman Pr. bk. 380 Apr. 9 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Canton W. W. Hansen Pr. bk. 466 Apr. 9 B. Hubener and sons Fuchau

Comingmoon E. Loden Pr. bk. 700 Mar. 28 Spanish Consul Fuchau

Cloce E. Culve Pr. bk. 949 Mar. 19 L. Matheson and Co Fuchau

Clan Alpine E. Luchton Pr. bk. 222 Apr. 9 R. Reynolds and Co Fuchau

Conchita W. Deaudens Pr. bk. 226 Mar. 29 Reynolds and Co Fuchau

Concordia W. Trill Pr. bk. 405 Mar. 29 Reynolds and Co Fuchau

Cores W. Wilson Pr. bk. 305 Apr. 10 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

D. Visser W. G. J. J. de Groot Pr. bk. 182 Mar. 11 Chinese Fuchau

Daimant E. Loden Pr. bk. 499 Apr. 11 L. Matheson and Co Fuchau

Deerfoot E. Carlin Pr. bk. 338 Mar. 22 Siemsen and Co Fuchau

Discrenur E. Wagner Pr. bk. 209 Apr. 12 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Don Ricardo W. Jeffrey Pr. bk. 257 Mar. 23 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Dwina W. Bittern Pr. bk. 535 Mar. 24 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Dw. W. Arsvore Pr. bk. 607 Mar. 26 Russell and Co Fuchau

Eastward Ho W. Syrme Pr. bk. 405 Mar. 38 Byrne and Co Fuchau

Elizabeth W. Owen Pr. bk. 505 Apr. 11 Order Fuchau

Ellen C. Williams Pr. bk. 63 Mar. 11 L. Matheson and Co Fuchau

Emmela W. Drewes Pr. bk. 360 Apr. 12 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Far East E. Jones Pr. bk. 1062 Apr. 13 L. Matheson and Co Fuchau

Fay Bentos E. Castanola Pr. bk. 125 Apr. 11 Borneo Company Fuchau

Galathes W. G. W. G. Pr. bk. 120 Apr. 15 Siemsen and Co Fuchau

Gertie W. Schieler Pr. bk. 118 Apr. 15 Schellhas and Co Fuchau

Golden Fleece E. Simpson Pr. bk. 359 Mar. 15 Smith Kennedy and Co Fuchau

Granada W. Cated Pr. bk. 700 Apr. 16 P. & O. S. N. Co Fuchau

Grosavater W. Conrad Pr. bk. 337 Apr. 16 P. & O. S. N. Co Fuchau

Gustav W. Conrad Pr. bk. 527 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Hadasah W. Dickson Pr. bk. 190 Apr. 17 Wm. Pustau and Co Fuchau

Hector W. Vonhardt Pr. bk. 476 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Helvetia W. Lebneyer Pr. bk. 460 Feb. 27 James Fungfeld and Co Fuchau

Hongkong W. Sorbs Pr. bk. 553 Mar. 12 Jar, Matheson & Co Fuchau

Hort. Dusautoy E. Prevel Pr. bk. 553 Mar. 13 Jar, Matheson & Co Fuchau

Hydaspes W. K. Pr. bk. 383 Apr. 11 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Imperatice E. G. Pr. bk. 8 Pr. & O. S. N. Co Fuchau

Ignacio W. G. Pr. bk. 177 Apr. 12 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Indore W. Guine Pr. bk. 676 Apr. 12 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Inborg W. Peterson Pr. bk. 207 Apr. 13 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Indo K. Sannaw Pr. bk. 222 Apr. 14 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

John Milton W. Pironet Pr. bk. 618 Apr. 14 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Joshua Bates W. C. Cotter Pr. bk. 86 Apr. 15 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Kungmou W. Taylor Pr. bk. 237 Apr. 15 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Lark W. Sheils Pr. bk. 447 Apr. 15 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Laura W. Gerrits Pr. bk. 365 Apr. 15 Wm. Pustau and Co Fuchau

L. Bauer C. L. G. Pr. bk. 405 Apr. 15 Wm. Pustau and Co Fuchau

Lightning E. Rodgers Pr. bk. 118 Apr. 16 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Lima W. L. Pr. bk. 232 Apr. 16 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Lisbon W. Ulrich Pr. bk. 480 Apr. 16 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Madras E. Polack Pr. bk. 304 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Maria W. Laurensen Pr. bk. 361 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Maria Luisa W. Ansolage Pr. bk. 361 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Mary Goldiand Niemann Pr. bk. 271 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

May Jane W. Nouhays Pr. bk. 142 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Mc. G. W. Roux Pr. bk. 584 Mar. 29 Landstein and Co Fuchau

Mercuro E. Matulich Pr. bk. 489 Mar. 29 Russell and Co Fuchau

Nicoline W. Ahlmann Pr. bk. 366 Mar. 29 Russell and Co Fuchau

Oithons E. Holmes Pr. bk. 851 Mar. 29 Dent and Co Fuchau

Orion W. M. Field Pr. bk. 343 Mar. 30 Dent and Co Fuchau

Pantoloz W. Gay Pr. bk. 200 Mar. 30 Spanish Consul Fuchau

Pax Riquet E. Genovese Pr. bk. 430 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Pedias E. Mistley Pr. bk. 754 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Prince Kung W. Brown Pr. bk. 135 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Q. of England W. Crox Pr. bk. 542 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Rantipole W. Stiles Pr. bk. 260 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Rodrigo W. C. Pr. bk. 59 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

S. S. W. C. Pr. bk. 245 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Soton W. Rieper Pr. bk. 733 Mar. 29 Russell and Co Fuchau

Silas Greenan W. Webster Pr. bk. 460 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Simeon W. Chivalier Pr. bk. 319 Mar. 29 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Sophie Overkift W. Amalia Pr. bk. 422 Mar. 29 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

South Western C. Fagg Pr. bk. 15 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Taitting C. Taitting Pr. bk. 815 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Telegraph W. Cambridge Pr. bk. 30 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Tern Timavo C. Sandrinali Pr. bk. 1034 Apr. 17 J. A. Dos Remedios Fuchau

Triton W. M. Innes Pr. bk. 429 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Vampyr E. Noeke Pr. bk. 288 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

V. Canning W. Chapman Pr. bk. 200 Mar. 29 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Warder's Chief W. Hill Pr. bk. 760 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

White Adder W. Moore Pr. bk. 915 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

William Cundall W. Semple Pr. bk. 267 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Windward W. Barretto Am. sc. 782 Mar. 29 Aug. Heard and Co Fuchau

Ylocano C. Barretto Am. sc. 210 Apr. 17 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

Zephyr E. McEwen and Co Pr. bk. 291 July 2 B. Hubener and Co Fuchau

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